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SOURCE



1. The Chongno-ku, Seoul, office of the North Korean Social Security Ministry, formerly the North Korean State Security Bureau, which had been in the residence of the ROC vice-president, KIM Sung-so, in Ko-dong, Seoul, from January to March 1951, was moved northward when United Nations Forces reoccupied the city. In mid-August it was in the house of the village head in Ip'o-ri (126-19, 37-58) (BI 6405). Chief of the office, which includes seven employees, was North Korean army Major KIM Pyong-nik (김병익), aged 36, who was born in Waggi, North Hamgyong Province. KIM is a graduate of the North Korean Labor Party Staff School, and is an employee of the observation bureau of the ministry. Agents recruited by the office during the occupation of Seoul were brought north to Yonbaek-gun (126-08, 38-02) (BI 4813), where they were sent to a temporary field artillery training school (sic).
2. The office of the Social Security Ministry for Chongno-ku, Seoul, the central ward of the city, was in a house near the office for Chongno-ku in Ip'o-ri. The duties performed by both offices included the collection of information on United Nations Forces, recruiting men for the North Korean army, and the investigation of suspected elements of the North Korean army.
3. In mid-August the North Korean primary administrative personnel for Seoul city had established offices in the administration building of Yonbaek-gun. Employees of the offices were in nearby civilian houses. North Korean personnel of the Seoul Chongno-ku police station, however, who had been stationed for five days in Hamol-myon (126-41, 37-54) (BS 6758) after their retreat from Seoul in March 1951, later moved to Pongsan-gun. The group included the chief of the station and 30 police.
4. In mid-August, Sariwon area security agencies included the Sariwon Social Security Ministry office with 20 employees, the Interior police, the prosecutor's office and court, the Pongsan-gun (125-43, 36-28) (XC 3761) people's committee, and the special vigilante corps.

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